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Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Cuba—Continued.</i>				
Sagua la Grande.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 14...	110	10	•
	Nov. 21-Nov. 23...	118	15	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 5...	76	12	
Yaguajay.....	Aug. 1.....			Yellow fever reported epidemic.
Vueltas.....do.....			Do.
Zulueta.....do.....			Do.
Guadaloupe:				
Barre Terre.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 4...	3	2	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Nov. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
	Nov. 2-Nov. 16...			Do.
Martinique:				
Fort de France.....	Aug. 3-Aug. 6...		2	
	Oct. 24-Oct. 26...		3	
St. Pierre.....	Oct. 10.....		1	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	July 11-July 18...	1		
Tuxpan.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 25...		4	
Vera Cruz.....	May 21-May 28...	5		
	May 28-June 5...			Yellow fever reported.
	July 29.....	3		
	July 30-Aug. 13...	6		
	Aug. 20-Aug. 27...	1		
Peru:				
Callao.....	Apr. 5.....	2	2	On vessels from Guayaquil.
	Sept. 14.....	1		
Puerto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 20...	63	23	
	Dec. 20-Jan. 17...	104	24	
	May 1-May 31...	14	4	
	June 1-June 30...	15	1	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 7...	2	1	
San Salvador.....	Oct. 19.....			Yellow fever reported.
U. S. of Colombia:				
Panama.....	Aug. 15-Aug. 22...	2	1	

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports 76 cases and 12 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended December 5.

Under date of December 8 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended December 6 there were in that city 2 deaths from yellow fever and 2 from smallpox.

Under date of December 5 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended December 5 there were 9 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 202 new cases and 69 deaths from yellow fever and 30 deaths from smallpox during the week ended December 10.

Under date of December 1 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended December 5 there were in that city 25 cases of yellow fever, of which 4 were fatal, 4 cases of smallpox, and 17 cases of typhus.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports that there were 12

deaths from yellow fever in Matanzas during the week ended December 2.

HABANA, CUBA, *December 12, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, although we are now well into the month of December, yellow fever has not diminished to any considerable extent, and smallpox, with its usual indifference to temperature and other atmospheric conditions, continues to be an active epidemic, though the number of deaths from it during this last week has been less than in the former three or four hebdomadal periods. Enteric and malarial fevers, dysentery, and enteritis are quite prevalent.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended December 10, 1896, there were 301 deaths in this city, 69 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 202 new cases; 30 were caused by smallpox, with 250 new cases approximately; 20 were caused by enteric fever, 11 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 2 by diphtheria, 13 by dysentery, 14 by enteritis, 1 by measles, 2 by glanders, and 38 by tuberculosis. Sixty-six of the 69 deaths during the week from yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals of the city, while the remaining 3 were in civil life. All of the 30 deaths from smallpox occurred among civilians. The mortuary statistics of the two large military hospitals across the bay from Habana, viz, the "Santa Catalina" and "Almacenes de Regla" (once sugar storehouses), where there are many cases of yellow fever, are not included in this report, as I have not been able to get them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 5, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, December 5. There were 82 deaths reported for this period, of which 9 were from yellow fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 3 from typhomalaria, 4 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhea, 12 from remittent fever, 6 from pernicious fever, and the rest from common maladies of noncontagious character.

Yellow fever seems to be decreasing, but it is only apparently so, the number of troops being small at Santiago, the larger number being stationed in the surrounding villages. Malarial fevers of malignant type are prevalent, and dysentery is very common, owing to the lack of proper food among the poorer classes. Diarrhea is also very common, the children being the greatest sufferers; milk is very scarce and beyond the means of the poor (80 cents a gallon). Bronchial troubles are prevailing to a great extent, owing to the sudden changes of temperature proper at this time of the year.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, CUBA, *November 12, 1896.*

SIR: I have thought it desirable to transmit to the Department the following report as to the condition of the military hospital, furnished me this day: Soldiers in hospital, 492; of this number there are 117 cases of yellow fever, and 65 persons suffering from wounds.

In addition, smallpox prevails at the port—Isabela de Sagua—there

being 27 cases for the week ended 7th instant. The authorities are making every effort to prevent any spread of it.

The "sickly season," it would seem, has just opened, as the number of cases is far in excess of that at any time since the insurrection began.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER B. BARKER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

PERSIA.

Quarantine against Bombay.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
TEHERAN, PERSIA, *October 29, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a copy and translation from the French of a report of a meeting of the Teheran or sanitary council, held on the 24th instant, to consider the question of the establishment of quarantine at the Persian Gulf ports. I am indebted to Dr. Wishard, who is a member of the council, for the report which was distributed only on the 27th.

So far as is known here the plague has not extended north of Bombay. Under any circumstances, it is a source of satisfaction to know that the quarantine regulations are to be under the direction of a doctor, who will, as far as possible, see that they are carried out.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER,
Vice Consul-General in Charge.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

SANITARY COUNCIL OF TEHERAN.

Proposals made to the Sadr Azem by the sanitary council, October 24, 1896.

The sanitary council has unanimously decided that for the application of the sanitary measures no better person can be chosen for this purpose than the doctor attached to the English consulate-general at Bushire, who, by his scientific knowledge and also by his presence at the places exposed, is the best adapted to take immediate and efficacious measures to secure the object in view. Whilst leaving him free to judge of the ways and means, and to choose the places for the establishment of sanitary points of inspection, the council consider it to be their duty to call his attention to the necessity for fixing upon different exposed points on the Persian side of the Persian Gulf, especially those used in the coasting trade.

The council insists equally upon the obligation of making an inspection of vessels of eight complete days, without counting the time occupied during the voyage, and to leave out of the calculation eight days from the departure of the ship from the last Indian port, or from Bombay.

On the other hand, we will consider that it is absolutely necessary to disinfect in an especial manner, on their entry, all goods liable to infection, especially such as fresh skins, rags, etc.

Lastly, the sanitary council begs the Persian Government to give the fullest powers to the medical officer delegated for this service, that he may not lack anything on this ground for the prosecution of his important mission.

It would be advisable if the medical delegate would be so good as to put himself in communication with the sanitary council, who, on their part, will send him their reports, and an account of the deliberations at their meetings.

Dr. SCHNEIDER, *Reporter.*
JOHN TYLER, *Translator.*